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The Hawaiian Star
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ness and residential
field of Honolulu.

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1897.

No. 1217



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For Steam Plows.

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PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. RICE PLOW.

Sizes, 5 to 10 inch; made for light
cultivating and all ordinary uses.

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Sizes, 6, 8 and 10 inch, for extra heavy
work.

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12 and 14 inch, for breaking and heavy
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These Plows, made expressly for us,
are well braced, strong, light, and are
the result of careful study of planta-
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LIFE AND FIRE
Insurance Agents

—AGENTS FOR—
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

ÆTNA
FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DOES NOT
REFER TO HAWAII.

Still Believes in Reciprocity Though
and That Is Good News for This
Country—Points of the Address.

In his inaugural address President
McKinley did not refer to the Hawai-
ian question. He took occasion to de-
fine his situation indirectly on the is-
sue by advocating the reciprocity
treaty.

The address was quite exhaustive,
filling up five columns of space. In
touching upon the financial question
he says: "We must be both sure we
are right and make haste slowly." He
urges economy in every branch of the
Government at all times, and especially
during the present period of business
depression and distress among the
people.

Here are other extracts from the
address:

"The Government should not be per-
mitted to run behind or increase its
debts in times like the present. The
best way for the Government to main-
tain the credit is to pay as it goes—
not resorting to loans, but by keeping
out of debt—through an adequate in-
come secured by a system of taxation,
external or internal, or both."

"Lynchings must not be tolerated
and the courts must execute the pen-
alties of the law."

"Immunity should be granted to
none who violate the laws, whether
individuals, corporations or communi-
ties, and as the Constitution imposes
upon the President the duty of both
its own execution and the statutes en-
acted in pursuance of its provisions,
I shall endeavor to carry them into
effect. The declaration of the party
now restored to power has been in the
past opposed to all combination of
capital organized in trusts or other-
wise to control arbitrarily the condi-
tion of trade among our citizens, and
it has supported such legislation as
well as to prevent the execution of all
schemes to oppress the people by un-
due charges on their supplies or by
unjust rates for the transportation of
their products to make it. This pur-
pose will steadily be pursued, both by
the enforcement of the law now in
force and the recommendation and
support of such new statutes as may
be necessary to carry it into effect."

"The question of international bi-
metallism will have early and earnest
attention. It will be my constant en-
deavor to secure it by co-operation
with the other great commercial pow-
ers of the world."

"In the revision of the tariff especial
attention should be given to the re-
enactment and extension of the recip-
rocity principle of the law of 1890, under
which great stimulus was given to our
foreign trade in new and advantageous
markets for our surplus agricultural
and manufactured products. The brief
trial given this legislation amply justifies
a further experiment and addi-
tional discretionary power in the mak-
ing of commercial treaties, the end in
view always to be the opening up of
new markets for the products of our
country by granting concessions to the
products of other lands that we need
and cannot produce ourselves, and
which do not involve the loss of labor
to our own people, but the end to in-
crease their employment."

"Congress should give prompt atten-
tion to the restoration of our Ameri-
can merchant marine, once the pride
of the seas in all the great ocean high-
ways of commerce. To my mind few
more important subjects so impera-
tively demand its intelligent considera-
tion. The United States has progressed
with marvelous rapidity in every field
of enterprise and endeavor until we
have become the foremost in nearly
all the great lines of inland trade, com-

(Continued on Page Five.)

TURNER FOR ANNEXATION

THINKS HAWAII SHOULD BE AN-
NEXED WITHOUT DELAY.

Congress in Extra Session—Immigra-
tion Bill Passed by House—Durrant
Must Hang—Senator Mark Hanna.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator-
elect Turner of Washington State, in
an interview today said: "While I am
doubtful as to what should be done
in the way of Cuban recognition, I be-
lieve a strong policy ought to be
adopted when the rights of American
citizens are jeopardized. I was a Rep-
ublican up to the last campaign, and
have not abandoned the principle of
protection which has been abandoned
by the Republicans, who now favor a
discriminating tariff. I shall examine
carefully any tariff bill prepared by
the present Republican leaders before
giving it my assent. I at least will
not aid Hanna in carrying out his
pledges to the protected industries."

Turner thinks Hawaii should be an-
nexed to this country without delay.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Asso-
ciated Press is able to make a definite
though not official announcement that
Congress will be convened in special
session on March 15th. The new Presi-
dent will send a message to Congress
calling attention to the state of the
Government revenues, and urging the
speedy enactment of a general tariff
bill.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This was
practically the last working day of
the Senate and there was the usual
hurry to carry various measures to
their final executive stage. By a tremen-
dous majority, the House voted
193 to 37, to override the President's
veto of the immigration bill.

SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator
Sherman of Ohio has tendered his res-
ignation to Governor Bushnell to take
effect on March 5th. The official ap-
pointment by the Governor of Mark
Hanna to succeed Sherman in the Sen-
ate is on the way here, and will be de-
livered to Hanna tomorrow, to take
effect on March 5th.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

The Supreme Court of California de-
cided on the 3rd inst. that Theodore
Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lam-
ont, must hang. They find that the
murderer of Blanche Lamont was
given a fair trial. All the points of the
murderer's appeal were denied and the
decision of the jury and Judge Mur-
phy affirmed. The decision is con-
curred in by all of the Justices of the
Supreme Court, except the Chief Jus-
tice, who was not present at the ses-
sion. Durrant must now prepare for
the gallows.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—McKinley
completed his Cabinet at noon, when
he induced Cornelius N. Bliss to recon-
sider his determination not to accept
the place of Secretary of the Interior,
and Bliss yielded. President-elect Mc-
Kinley went over the situation in de-
tail with Bliss, and at his personal re-
quest Mr. Bliss accepted the place.
This solution of the trouble was agree-
able to Platt, the Republican Senator-
elect, who so informed McKinley.

The make-up of the new Cabinet is
as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman,
of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman
J. Gage of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger
of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—John D.
Long of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius
N. Bliss of New York.
Secretary of Agriculture—James
Wilson of Iowa.
Postmaster General—James A. Gary
of Maryland.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna
of California.

A PAYMASTER CONFESSES.

CHICAGO, March 3.—John Corwine,
the United States Navy Paymaster,
who, a few days ago, suddenly left
Newport, R. I., accused of being an
embezzler of Government funds, was
arrested in this city this evening.
When arrested he confessed to the po-
lice of having robbed the Government
of \$10,000 during the two years that he
held the position of Paymaster.

Discerning women patronize those
business men who advertise.

WILL TRY HABEAS CORPUS ROUTE

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS WILL
MAKE AN EFFORT TO LAND.

Claim That They Have Contracts—
Say They Sailed from Japan and Are
Under Protection of That Country.

The counsel for the Japanese immi-
grants in quarantine today filed with
the clerk of the Supreme Court ap-
plications for a writ of habeas corpus
in the cases of the free and contract
laborers.

The all-absorbing topic of discussion
in Honolulu just now is the Japanese
question. The landing of 665 Japanese
on the quarantine island by the Shin-
shu Maru and the refusal of 535 of
that number by this Government has
incited much feeling in the Japanese
colony.

A feeling which runs equally as
strong is prevalent among the Anglo
Saxons of Honolulu. There is a diver-
sity of opinion on the rights of the
present lot of immigrants to remain
in the islands. While the bulk of the
people are not informed upon the law
touching upon the immigration of Ja-
panese into Hawaii, either as free or
contract laborers, still the belief is
current that there is a defect in the
statutes.

Now that the matter has reached
the courts everyone anxiously awaits
the decision of the tribunal on this
paramount question of the hour. In
case this lot of "students" and labor-
ers should be as successful in landing
here as were the former "students,"
a mass convention of Anglo Saxons is
not at all improbable. Such a meeting
of citizens would be for the purpose
of demanding the Executive Council to
pass a law which would prohibit the
landing of undesirable Japanese in Ha-
waii nei. The Executive Council has
full authority to take such action.

The customs authorities re-exam-
ined all of the Japanese detained at
the quarantine station again last
night, with the result that recom-
mendations will be made by the Col-
lector General to Minister Cooper to
reject even a greater number than was
at first intended. This time the exami-
nation was conducted by Deputy Col-
lector McStocker, assisted by Port Sur-
veyor Streetmeyer, ex-Judge Magoon
representing Minister Cooper and
Chester Doyle, interpreter. All the
previous evidence was gone over again
and much new testimony taken. The
party spent the entire night at the
station, returning about 8 o'clock this
morning. The examination is still in
progress.

Considerable excitement was created
about the city last evening over a
rumor that there was a riot among the
Japanese immigrants in question. The
request for ten men from the police
force by Superintendent McVeigh to
relieve his guards, who were worn out
by overwork, was the only grounds for
this unnecessary scare.

A squad of police are now doing
guard duty and will probably continue
as a precautionary measure until some
disposition is made in the case.

Kinney & Ballou, counsel for the
Japanese immigrants, this morning
filed with Clerk Smith of the Supreme
Court applications for a writ of ha-
beas corpus in behalf of the contract
laborers, as well as the free laborers.
The Supreme Court has set Friday for
the hearing of the applications.

The cardinal argument set forth in
behalf of the "students" or free labor-
ers is that they are possessed of \$50,
the amount of money required of any
immigrant to land on these islands.
This being the case, the counsel con-
tends that these men are being un-
lawfully restrained of their liberty.

The matter of the contract laborers
is by far the most important and The
Star has printed in full the arguments
advanced by the attorneys for the Ja-
panese and placed on file in the court
today. After giving the names of the
many contract laborers who have been
rejected, the petitioners represent that
they are subjects of His Imperial Ma-
jesty, the Emperor of Japan; that they
arrived in Honolulu on February 27 on
the Shinshu Maru, from Kobe, Japan;
that they are informed and believe and
on such information and belief alleg-
ing the fact to be, qualified to enter
and to locate in said Republic of Ha-
waii, under the treaty now existing
between his Imperial Majesty, the Em-
peror of Japan and the Republic of Ha-
waii and under the laws of the Repub-
lic of Hawaii.

And petitioners further allege on in-
formation and belief that during the
month of October last the Kobe Im-
migration company, a corporation or-
ganized and doing business under the
laws of the Empire of Japan and Ha-
waii, received bona fide orders from

certain planters and plantations cor-
porations in the Hawaiian Islands for
two hundred and twenty Japanese la-
borers, and that said planters and cor-
porations further made applications
in due form and as provided by law to
the Board of Immigration for leave to
import such laborers, said applications
being as follows:

For the Makae Sugar Company, 100
laborers.

For T. H. Davies & Company, 30
laborers.

For Waianae Sugar Company 30 la-
borers.

Hawaiian Sugar Company, 60 labor-
ers.

That said board of Immigration re-
jected said applications on the ground
that they were not accompanied by
bonds whereby said applicants obligat-
ed themselves to import into the
Hawaiian Islands within eighteen
months from the date of said applica-
tions ten white laborers to every one
hundred Asiatics called for by said ap-
plications, which bond is unauthorized
by law, and is an illegal exaction on
the part of the Board of Immigration.

And petitioners on information and
belief allege that said Board of Immi-
gration unjustly and contrary to law
and their duty and obligation refused
to consider said applications for the
sole and only reason that the same
were unaccompanied by bonds in form
and to the effect aforesaid.

And petitioners further allege on in-
formation and belief that owing to
some oral assurances given by J. A.
King, Minister of the Interior, and a
member of the Board of Immigration
to A. G. M. Robertson, attorney in fact
for the Kobe Immigration Company,
residing in said Honolulu, that bonds
might be filed later, an order was for-
warded to Japan for 220 immigrants,
and that the Kobe Immigration Com-
pany secured your petitioners to fill
said order, your petitioners believing
and understanding at the time of
consenting to come to the Hawaiian
Islands that they were coming pursuant
to the laws of the Hawaiian Is-
lands and said treaty between Japan
and Hawaii.

And petitioners never believed or
understood that there would be any
question as to their right to land, but
sold out their possessions, gave up
their then occupations and embarked
from Japan arriving in Hawaii as
aforesaid.

That petitioners prior to leaving
Japan, entered into a contract in writ-
ing with the Kobe Immigration Com-
pany; that said contracts are uniform
and the same through, a copy in the
Japanese language and a translation
thereof in the English language being
hereto attached, marked respectively
exhibits "A" and "B" and made a part
hereof.

And petitioners allege that they and
each and every one of them have now
in their possession a contract similar
in form and purport to the form set
forth in exhibit "A", and that the con-
tracts in their possession aforesaid
have been duly executed according to
the laws of Japan both by the Kobe
Immigration Company and by the im-
migrants.

That upon the 7th day of April, 1896,
the Japanese parliament passed a law
for the protection of emigrants, which,
by Imperial edict, became and was law
at all the times hereinabove referred
to, said act being entitled: "The law
70. Law for the Protection of Emi-
grants." A copy of which law in the
Japanese language, and a translation
thereof in the English language, being
hereto attached, marked respectively
exhibits "C" and "D", and made a part
hereof.

Petitioners allege and say that the
contract made between them and the
said Kobe Immigration Company as
aforesaid, and the form thereof, has
received the official sanction of the
Foreign Department of the Empire of
Japan, pursuant to law, and said im-
migrants sailed with the sanction of
said Government and under its protec-
tion.

And petitioners further allege that
under said contracts between them-
selves and the Kobe Immigration Com-
pany, and under the law aforesaid of
the Empire of Japan, they and each
one of them are entitled to demand of
the said Kobe Immigration Company
that said Immigration Company fur-
nish them and each of them for a pe-
riod of thirty-six months from the date
of landing in Hawaii, employment at
wages and upon the terms set forth
in said contracts, or, in default there-
of, are entitled to demand and receive
of the said Kobe Immigration Com-
pany, full damages and compensation
for violation of said contract. In other
words, your petitioners allege and say

(Continued on Page Five.)

CHINA COMES IN SIX DAYS

BRINGS A NUMBER OF PASSEN-
GERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

H. A. Isenberg and Bride On Board—
Capt. Saunders in Charge of the Big
Vessel—Left on the 4th.

The Pacific Mail Steamship China,
Capt. Saunders in command, arrived at
noon with sixteen passengers for this
port and a good through list. She
sailed from San Francisco on the 4th
at 1:54 p. m., and made the run down
in the fast time of 5 days 23 hours 33
minutes, experiencing pleasant weather
all the way.

Capt. Seabury was detained on the
coast on account of the death of his
father, and Capt. Saunders, the chief
officer, is in command.

When the China arrived in San Fran-
cisco recently she had smallpox on
board and was detained in quarantine
for five days. During the remainder
of her thirteen days in port she dis-
charged cargo and loaded.

Mr. H. A. Isenberg and his bride
were at the rail as the steamship came
alongside, and were greeted by a large
party of friends, laden with flowers.

The following is the list of pas-
sengers for this port: Mr. and Mrs.
H. A. Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. L.
Goodhue, Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs.
Ponsonby Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. F. S.
Newell, Mrs. O. S. Newell, Miss M.
Newell, Miss E. Newell, Rev. M. C.
Harris, Rev. Jos. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. L.
Carter, Mrs. Allan Herbert.

JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

BERLIN, March 3.—The "Kreuz-
Zeitung" calls the attention of Europe
to the scheming of Japanese statesmen
for the acquisition of Hawaii. The
steamboat line from Honolulu to Se-
attle, it says, is only one mesh of a
net of vast ramifications. Japan in-
tends to make the Pacific islands all
tributary to her, at first commercially,
and subsequently politically. Honolu-
lu possesses great maritime and strate-
gical importance, which is increasing
daily. In view of the rapid develop-
ment of cities on the Pacific Coast, this
importance will assume an interna-
tional character if the Nicaraguan
canal is ever opened.

At present there are 26,000 Japanese
living in Hawaii, and if immigration
continues at the present rate the Japa-
nese population will soon gain the
upper hand there, particularly since a
great many soldiers, who took part in
the war with China are now settled
there with their families. The Japa-
nese element is a danger for all seafar-
ing nations.

ASCHE'S CASE.

Attorney Black, counsel for Richard
Asche, alias John Newman, the alleged
murderer of Arthur Preston and Capt.
Lee Weller, has not given up all hope
of securing the ultimate release of his
client. On the 4th inst. at San Fran-
cisco, he filed in the United States Cir-
cuit Court an application for a writ
of habeas corpus, having for its ulti-
mate object the release of Newman.
The principal contention contained in
the application is that Asche was
seized upon British soil, has committed
no offense against the laws of the
United States, and is held in violation
of the fourth and fifteenth amend-
ments to the Constitution of the
United States.

CAPT. GLASS FOR MARE ISLAND.
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary
Herbert has ordered Capt. Henry Glass
detached from command of the battle-
ship Texas, and to do duty as Captain
of the Mare Island Navy-yard, on
March 31.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

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Typewriters Repaired.

Repairing typewriters is one
of our specialties. We can do it
right, with despatch, and guaran-
tee our work.

Old typewriters taken in part
payment for the Peerless. New
and second hand machines on
hand.

Have you decided on a type-
writer yet? The Peerless fulfill
every claim made for them. Only
a few more left. Get yours
to-day.

Hawaiian Cycle & Man'g. Co.
opposite Lewers & Cooke.